An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion Found in Steve Harvey TV Show Conversation: Discourse Analysis Approach

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the types of grammatical cohesion contained in the Steve Harvey TV show. Then, the conversation was analyzed and classified by applying the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) to the data source. The method of this research that the researchers used was the descriptive-qualitative method. In the data collection technique of this research, the researchers used observation. The researchers found that the entire total of this study amounted to fifteen data points. ten personal data points, two conjunctions, and three demonstrative. Researchers hope that this research will help readers understand and can be used as reference material in their research. And researchers hope that this research can support other studies.

Abstrak
Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis kohesi gramatikal yang terdapat dalam acara TV Steve Harvey. Kemudian, percakapan tersebut dianalisis dan diklasifikasikan dengan menerapkan teori Halliday dan Hasan (1976) pada sumber data. Metode penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan observasi. Peneliti menemukan keseluruhan dari penelitian ini berjumlah 15 data. 10 data personal, 2 konjungsi, dan 3 demonstratif. Peneliti berharap dengan adanya penelitian ini, pembaca dapat memahami dan dapat dijadikan bahan referensi dalam membuat penelitian. Dan peneliti berharap penelitian ini dapat mendukung penelitian-penelitian lainnya..

INTRODUCTION

Language is used in many aspects of daily human life, and it is, of course, closely related to social phenomena. Language is a tool that is used to communicate one's thoughts and feelings to another. Everyone must have a unique history and personal life. As a result, when communicating concepts or ideas, distinct or diversified languages must be used.

Discourse is one example of spoken language. Discourse is the most complete linguistic unit, consisting of a series of sentences that are linked, cohesive, and coherent in relation to the circumstances at hand, producing a single unit of information. The integrity of the discourse structure is essential for the information in a discourse. It is critical to have cohesion and coherence in order for discourse to be easily understood.

Paltridge (2012) stated that discourse analysis a language pattern used to explore how language is used to communicate diverse points of view and examines how language use is influenced by interactions between individuals. The impact of language use on social identity and relationships Society and social interactions. Additionally Yule (2010) stated that discourse analysis is a discipline of linguistics that explores language beyond the sentence and is related with the study of language in text and speech.

In addition, discourse analysis usually only focuses on language in text form, but it can also be in the form of dialog conversations between listeners and speakers. In a dialog utterance there are utterances spoken by the speaker, then the conversation is conveyed by the listener and the utterance is interpreted by the listener to understand what the speaker meant and also conversation can occur in various places. When there is a speaker and a listener, it is considered to be a conversation. A conversation may result in a variety of occurrences that may be further examined (Heraldine, 2023) and Conversations, like assertions, are dynamic and context-dependent. Understanding the social and cultural conventions that govern conversations is required for effective communication. The goal of discourse analysis was to understand how language functions in

specific contexts, how meaning is formed and contested, and how language use reflects and reproduces power and ideologies Novita & Ambalegin (2023). Novita & Ambalegin (2023) say that in discourse analysis there are elements that support communication as found in speeches, reality shows, and others. The researchers found a general phenomenon of a discourse analysis that occurs in our daily lives:

Kamala (s)	:	Well, thank you Joy, and to everyone. And listen, Sonny and Anna are strong women and I know they're fine, but it really also does speak to the fact that they're vaccinated and vaccines really make all the difference because otherwise we would be concerned about.
Joy Behar (h)	:	They are double vaccinated. So, **I** want to start with the pandemic. President Biden said that we'd be celebrating our independence from the virus by July 4th, but nearly 80 million Americans have failed or refused to get vaccinated. And governors in some of the hardest hit states are openly rejecting health guidance. We know who they are. Is it time to get tougher with mandates and make life less pleasant for the unvaccinated?

In the conversation above, there are two speakers, namely Kamala as the speaker and Joy Behar as the listener. In the conversation, the speaker is talking to the listener. In the conversation above, there is the word "I." The word 'I' in the conversation above refers to Joy Behar as the hearer.

And second, the researchers found a specific issue from the TV show entitled "Steve Harvey TV Show," which is used as a data source in this study. The following is a conversation between Tommy and the interviewer:

Interviewer (s)	:	Do you have a girlfriend?
Tommy (h)	:	Well Jack had run and her name is Devon
Interviewer (s)	:	Who is Jack?
Tommy (h)	:	Um… one of my brothers

In the conversation above, there are two speakers: a man as the host of the event and a little boy named Tommy. In the conversation above, the researchers want to analyze the grammatical cohesion because, in accordance with the title made by the researcher, the researcher wants to analyze the grammatical cohesion contained in the Steve Harvey TV Show conversation. The first in the conversation is the word 'you'. The word 'you' in the conversation refers to the

little boy named Tommy and includes a personal reference pronoun because the speaker is talking to the little boy. Second, in the conversation above, there is the word 'her'. The word 'her' in the conversation above refers to Devon's girlfriend. And this is a personal reference because Tommy is talking about his own brother's girlfriend. And third, in the conversation above, there is the word'my'. The word'my' in the conversation above refers to the listener himself, and this is a determiner in personal reference because the listener is talking about himself.

Furthermore, the researchers correlate interrelated previous studies about grammatical cohesion as consideration and support in this study. The first article taken by Amaelia and Maulidhawati (2021), The researchers discovered how the usage of grammatical brotherly love inside the internet blog diary file of students coaching exercise remote places, which become the requirement of the internship program. The method used to analyse grammatical cohesion changed into a descriptive analysis visible in every paragraph. The theory used is Halliday and Hasan (1976) the cohesion aspects analysed had been grammatical brotherly love factors. The results of this have a look at indicated that the textual content had aspects of grammatical concord. Factors of cohesion in discourse should bring a message to readers. In this way, the contents of the textual content should make the reader into feeling what the author feels.

The second article taken by Albana et al., (2020) the researchers analysed a piece of argumentative writing produced by fifth semester of Darussunnah students in a term of cohesion issues of discourse analysis. The cohesive devices are viewed as a structure of analysis to investigate the grammatical and lexical cohesion in writing. Qualitative and quantitative (mixed method) were applied in analysing the data. The result showed that students have performed the cohesive devices. However, students need to improve the use of cohesive device, especially in grammatical cohesion to result higher level of cohesion

From the previous research above, the researcher concluded that there are similarities in this study with previous research, namely: The researcher applies Halliday & Hasan's theory (1976), and the research method used by the researcher is the same. While the difference from this research is the data source used by the

researcher, researchers conducted this study to understand the correct grammatical usage in constructing sentences, which can improve the ability to communicate. There are 4 kinds discussed about grammatical cohesion, namely: reference, cohesion, demonstrative, and substitution. Here below is an explanation of grammatical cohesion:

Cohesion

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), cohesion is the semantic relationship among elements in a text that are essential for their interpretation of each other, which means cohesion refers to the meaning relationships that exist in the text and defines it as a text, and it is also used to create relationships in a text sentence. And the sentences are connected to one another, providing meaning and transforming a text into a full text. Halliday & Hasan (1976) divided cohesion into grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesiveness comprises the use of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical coherence encompasses repetition and collocation. Thus, grammatical coherence is defined as the grammatical use of text elements to communicate semantic links within and between sentences.

Ex   :   Emma went to the school. She sat with Kai. (Fathani et al., 2022)

Reference

Halliday & Hasan (1976), state reference is he specific nature of information that is signaled for retrieval, in case reference the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, identify particular thing or class of thing that is being referred.

Ex   :   We went to NEUST Gabaldon Campus with Mam & Mr. Esteban they're couple teacher. Amaelia & Maulidhawati (2021)

Demonstrative

Halliday & Hasan (1976), state that conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence by expressing how the following sentence or clause should be connected to the previous sentence or (part of) the future

sentence. Halliday & Hasan (1976) categorize cohesiveness into four types: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

Ex : It is now almost two months since the people of this country began to put up with restrictions on their freedom, your freedom of a kind that we have never seen before in peace or war. Oktavia & Suprayogi (2021)

Substitution

Halliday & Hasan (1976), state that substitution holds a text together by preventing repetition and creating cohesive grammatical cohesion, not in meaning, but in wording, between words, clauses, and phrases, and is used when a speaker or writer wishes to avoid the repetition of a lexical item and is able to draw on the grammatical resources of the language to replace the item.

Ex : We've protected our NHS and saved many thousands of lives and so I know you know that it would be madness now to throw away that achievement by allowing a second spike (Reisty Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021)

METHOD

In this study, researchers used a qualitative method whose data was descriptive, because it was in the form of speech or words. As explained by Creswell (2018), descriptive qualitative methods are methods that function to describe phenomena that can be found daily. Then, the data source are everything that can provide information about the data. For collecting the data, the researchers used the observation method, to observe the existing data in the data source used as material for analysis. The techniques used in this research are note taking technique. There are two steps in collecting data. The first is watching and listening the Steve Harvey TV Show to collect the data. The method for analyzing the data used the identification method as described by Creswell & Poth (2017). The technique is identify the utterances that spoken by Tommy as a hearer and interviewer as a speaker in the data source. The steps are identifying the data according to grammatical cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From the data found in the conversation of Steve Harvey's TV show, researchers found ten personal reference data, two conjunction data, and three Demonstrative data.), and three Demonstrative data (Where there are two nominal demonstrative data and one causal demonstrative data). To strengthen this study, researchers not only used (Halliday & Hasan, 1976), but researchers also used Brown & Yule (1983) and (Anderson et al., 1998)

Personal reference

Data 1

Interviewer : Do you know about a lot of stuff? Yeah do you have a girl friend?

The word "you" in the conversation above refers to kid, because the men as a speaker talk to kid and ask to the kid. Halliday & Hasan (1976) stated personal pronoun is types of reference that describing speech situation through the people category and describe about whom the person he wants to address and the person he or her wants to talk to.

Data 2

Tommy : Well Jack had run and her name is Devon

In the conversation above, researchers found the word "her" which refers to his Brother Jack's girlfriend, because Tommy as a listener was talking about his brother's girlfriend to the speaker. Halliday & Hasan (1976) Halliday & Hasan (1976) state personal pronoun is types of reference that describing speech situation through the people category and describe about whom

Data 3

Interviewer : Who is Jack?
Tommy : Um one of my brothers

In the conversation above, researchers found the word "my" which refers to the listener named Tommy, because Tommy is explaining about his own brother. Halliday & Hasan (1976) state personal pronoun is types of reference that

describing speech situation through the people category and describe about whom the person he wants to address and the person he or she wants to talk to.

Data 4

Interviewer   :   One of your brothers she's pretty isn't she? yeah

In the conversation above, the researchers found the word "your" which refers to the listener. And the second researchers found the word "she" which refers to Tommy's brother's girlfriend, because the speaker is talking about Tommy's brother's girlfriend. Halliday & Hasan (1976) state personal pronoun is types of reference that describing speech situation through the people category and describe about whom the person he wants to address and the person he or she wants to talk to.

Data 5

Interviewer   :   You like Devon, don't you?

In the conversation above, the researcher found the word "you" which refers to the listener, because the speaker is talking to Tommy. Halliday & Hasan (1976) state personal pronoun is types of reference that describing speech situation through the people category and describe about whom the person he wants to address and the person he or she wants to talk to.

Data 6

Tommy   : Yeah, but he does, but Jack doesn't share her with me

In the conversation above, the researchers found the word "he" which refers to his brother, because Tommy as the listener in the conversation was talking about his own brother. The second researcher found the word "me" which refers to the listener himself. Third, the researcher found the word "her" in the conversation above which refers to his brother Jack's girlfriend. Halliday & Hasan (1976) state personal pronoun is types of reference that describing speech situation through the people category and describe about whom the person he wants to address and the person he or she wants to talk to.

Data 7

Interviewer : Jack - Jack doesn't share her with me well ghost Angie Jack got put the stop to that Jack is messing up man

In the conversation above, the researchers found the word "her" which refers to Tommy's brother's girlfriend, because Tommy and the interviewer were talking about Tommy's brother's girlfriend. Halliday & Hasan (1976) state personal pronoun is types of reference that describing speech situation through the people category and describe about whom the person he wants to address and the person he or she wants to talk to.

Data 8

Interviewer : This is really good. Hey I've got some president flash card And I'm gonna hold them up.

In the conversation above, the researchers found the word 'I' which refers to the speaker himself. Second, researchers found the word "them" referring to the president's flashcards, because previously the speaker was talking about some cards from the president's flashcards. Halliday & Hasan (1976) state personal pronoun is types of reference that describing speech situation through the people category and describe about whom the person he wants to address and the person he or she wants to talk to.

Data 9

Interviewer : And then I and I save your names

In the conversation above, the researcher found the word "I" referring to the listener himself named Tommy. Second, in the conversation above the researchers found the word "your" refer to the interviewer, because Tommy is talking with interviewer. Halliday & Hasan (1976) state personal pronoun is types of reference that describing speech situation through the people category and describe about whom the person he wants to address and the person he or she wants to talk to.

Data 10

Interviewer : You say the name let's see who is that?

In the conversation above, we found the word "You" which refers to Tommy, because the interviewer was talking to Tommy. Halliday & Hasan, (1976) state personal pronoun is types of reference that describing speech situation through the people category and describe about whom the person he wants to address and the person he or she wants to talk to.

Conjunction (additive & causal)

Data 1 (additive conjunction)

| Interviewer | : | This is really good. Hey I've got some president flash card And I'm gonna hold them up |
| Tommy | : | Yeah |

In the conversation above, the researcher found the word "and", this includes additive conjunction, because the speaker in the conversation above, when he/she wants to continue the sentence, needs to add a conjunction to combine the sentence. As described by Halliday & Hasan (1976) state that conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence by expressing how the following sentence or clause should be connected to the previous sentence or (part of) the future sentence.

Data 2 (causal conjunction)

Interviewer	:	Are you serious? He got all the way you know about Thomas Jefferson.
Tommy	:	You were not a very good public and beaker but it's actually lighter.
Interviewer	:	He wasn't a good public speaker. Well Yuma may I like you man
Tommy	:	Thank
Interviewer	:	Ya, because you… you….. like…. like… really the sharpest kid

In the conversation above, the researchers found the word "because" this includes causal conjunction, because the speaker wants to respond to the cause of the speaker wanting to be smart like Tommy, so in the sentence there is a causal conjunction. As described by Halliday & Hasan (1976) state that conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence by expressing how the

following sentence or clause should be connected to the previous sentence or (part of) the future sentence.

Demonstrative

Data 1 (nominal demonstrative)

Interviewer :   You save the name let's see who is that?
Tommy   :   Cleveland

In the conversation above, the researcher found the word "that" refers to a photo shown by the speaker but the person shown is not in the TV program and this includes a nominal demonstrative, because the photo of the person shown by the speaker, the person in the photo is far away. As described by (\Halliday & Hasan (1976), state demonstrative is a type of communication that indicates or identifies the distance indicated by the speaker. There are various kinds of demonstratives. First, adverbial demonstratives such as here, there, now, and then refer to the process's location in space or time. Second, nominal demonstratives such as this, these, that, those, and here indicate proximity to the speaker, whereas that, those, and there indicate distance from the speaker.

Data 2 (nominal demonstrative)

Interviewer :   Let me let me ask you this right. Who is this?
Tommy   :   Barack Obama

In the conversation above, the researcher found the word "this" which refers to the photo shown by the speaker but the person shown is not in the TV program and this is included in the nominal demonstrative, because the photo of the person shown by the speaker, the person in the photo is in a distant place. As described by Halliday & Hasan (1976), state demonstrative is a type of communication that indicates or identifies the distance indicated by the speaker. There are various kinds of demonstratives. First, adverbial demonstratives such as here, there, now, and then refer to the process's location in space or time. Second, nominal demonstratives such as this, these, that, those, and here indicate proximity to the speaker, whereas that, those, and there indicate distance from the speaker.

Data 3

Interviewer	:	Now here check it night. Ok let me see if you this one right here who's that?
Tommy	:	Howard Traft

In the conversation above, the researcher found the word "now", this is a demonstrative adverbial because the speaker wants to perform the action to the listener at that moment, hence the need for time information. And this is a demonstrative adverbial because it refers to the location of the process in time. As described by Halliday & Hasan (1976) state demonstrative is a type of communication that indicates or identifies the distance indicated by the speaker. There are various kinds of demonstratives. First, adverbial demonstratives such as here, there, now, and then refer to the process's location in space or time. Second, nominal demonstratives such as this, these, that, those, and here indicate proximity to the speaker, whereas that, those, and there indicate distance from the speakers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that there are personal references, demonstratives, and conjunctions in Steve Harvey's TV conversations. A total of fifty-one pieces of data, which consist of thirty-eight pieces of personal reference data, six conjunctions (five additive conjunctions and one causal conjunction), and seven demonstratives (six nominal demonstratives and one adverbial demonstrative), But the researchers only analyzed fifteen data points in this study as a representative of each data point, which consists of ten personal reference points, two conjunction points (one causal conjunction point and one additive conjunction point), and three demonstrative points (two nominal demonstrative points and one adverbial demonstrative). Therefore, the most widely used type of data source is personal reference, because Tommy and the interviewer are mostly talking about themselves and others. Researchers hope that this research will help readers understand and can be used as reference material in their research. And researchers hope that this research can support other studies.

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